

Front legs yellow, the last two tarsal joints darker; hind femora yellow, a little darker at the tip; hind tibiae yellow with two faint brown rings, the process at apex of tibia rounded; hind trochanters without black setulae; hind tarsi dark brown. Wings faintly infuscated at tips, stigma pale brown; venation as in *armatipes*.

Holotype, male, in collection of California Academy of Sciences, A. L. Melander collector, May 27, 1917.

Type locality, Tacoma, Washington.

There is one male paratype taken at the same time and place. A female specimen taken by Dr. Melander at Glacier Station, Mt. Rainier, Washington, August 15, 1917, probably belongs here, but the mesonotum is shining black and the abdomen almost entirely yellow.

Florida Proturans.

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On several occasions while in the state of Florida during the months of May and June, 1922, I made a particular effort to collect specimens of the primitive order Protura. All efforts, however, except one, proved vain. But on that one occasion many specimens were obtained. While waiting for an auto to take me back to the town of Orlando, on May 26, I began to investigate an accumulation of dead leaves and other organic matter under a mammoth camphor hedge which marked the division between two citrus orchards. The leaves were rather loose and fully a foot deep on the ground. Those on or near the top were dry, but those nearest the ground were wet and considerably packed together. Among the latter, where swarmed hundreds of mites, springtails and other minute Arthropods, were found Proturans in some numbers.

The specimens then obtained have now been determined and are found to belong to three species, one of them being new. This new species, a member of the genus *Acerentomon*, is here described.

***Acerentomon floridanum*, new species.**

Head about one-and-two-thirds times as long as broad. Pro-

cess of labrum (or rostrum) vestigial or wanting. Pseudoculi conspicuous, circular, dorso-lateral and situated slightly behind the middle of the head. Setae on head of moderate length.

Thorax almost twice as long as head; prothorax with upper side about twice as broad as long; mesothorax much larger than prothorax but smaller than metathorax; metathorax considerably broader than long. First two thoracic segments without tergal apodemes, but the metathorax has a short, slightly bent, unbranched, tergal apodeme that falls far short of reaching the sides of the body. First legs fully twice as long as head and when extended forward reaching beyond the latter by the full length of the tarsi and about four-fifths the length of the tibiae. Second and third legs subequal, about three-fifths as long as the first legs. Tarsus I with a long claw, straight for the first half of its length, then only slightly curved beyond. Tarsi II and III each with a much smaller claw than I and curved throughout.

Abdomen of the usual shape. Typical tergal apodemes, as represented by those on segments V and VI as follows: Gently bowed at the middle; first branch arising not far from the median line and extending laterally, forward and downward, as a tapering chitinous rod to about one-half the distance to the pleura; second branch of apodeme given off posteriorly at a distance about equal to that from the origin of the first branch to the median line; it follows an irregular course laterally and backward and may itself be branched. Eighth abdominal segment as long as ninth, tenth and eleventh taken together, and with a simple tergal apodeme that is much thickened at the middle. Vestigial abdominal appendages of the usual type.

Length of female specimen when extended to maximum, 1.3 mm.; width 0.21 mm.

Type locality.—Orlando, Florida.

Type slide.—Cat. No. 23766, U. S. N. M.

Description based on holotype, a female, and fourteen other female specimens. No males or young taken. This species is most nearly related to *A. microrhinus* Berlese, but is smaller and lacks the process of labrum, or rostrum.

The fact that only female specimens were taken would indicate that the annual reproductive cycle for these hexapods starts much earlier in Florida than in Maryland or any of the other

more northerly situated states. In Maryland only adults are taken late in the fall or winter. The males die off rapidly during the spring, and in May young individuals usually predominate over adults.

The five known species of the genus *Accrentomon* may be separated as follows:

Key to the Known Species of Accrentomon Silvestri (1907).

- a¹. Median process of labrum (rostrum) either vestigial or wanting *A. floridanum*, new species.
- a². Median process of labrum (rostrum) present and not vestigial
 - b¹. Bifurcations, or branches, of tergal apodemes of abdomen indistinct and apparently lacking for most of the large abdominal segments *A. microrhinus* Berlese.
 - b². Bifurcations, or branches, of tergal apodemes of abdomen broad and conspicuous for most of the large abdominal segments.
 - c¹. Total length when segments are extended to maximum but little over one millimeter; rostrum short, not over half as long as the distance between the pseudoculi *A. conurus* Ewing.
 - c². Total length when segments are extended to maximum considerably over one-and-one-half millimeters; rostrum long and very sharp-pointed, about as long as the distance between the pseudoculi.
 - d¹. Seventh tergal apodeme of abdomen either unbranched, or at most seen to be indistinctly branched when viewed laterally; head, exclusive of the rostrum, not over one-and-three-fourths times as long as broad
A. dodcroi Silvestri.
 - d². Seventh tergal apodeme of abdomen typical of those in front of it being broadly forked laterally and the posterior ramus thus formed being again forked; head, exclusive of the rostrum, twice as long as broad
A. americanum Ewing.

The other two species taken in Florida are *Accrentuloides bicolor* Ewing and *Eoscentomon minimum* Ewing. Of the former species, two females were collected, of the latter, one female. Again the absence of males and nymphs is noted.